

of its form, the muciferous channels on the head, the large eye, and the oblique mouth, and in spite of the fact that the pelvic fin is formed of a spine and only 5 branched rays. I have little doubt that he is right, and that the family Caristiidæ belongs to the Berycomorphi, for the caudal fin has spinous procurrent rays and include 19 principal rays, 17 branched (*vide* Gill & Smith), as in typical Berycoids. In the Percomorphi there are not more than 17 principal rays (15 branched) and the number may be much less in the more specialized members of the order.

The Caristiidæ seem to be nearest to the Diretmidæ*, differing from them in the cycloid scales, the longer dorsal fin commencing above the middle of the eye, the pelvic fins more anteriorly placed, with normal spines and folding into a ventral groove, the narrower maxillary (? without supra-maxillary), and the toothed palate. The vertebrae number about 40, as shown by a radiograph of *C. japonicus*.

LXXX.—*New Centronycteris and Ctenomys from
S. America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Centronycteris centralis, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *C. maximiliani*, but slightly larger, colour rather darker, and basi-sphenoid pits of skull markedly shorter.

Fur long and loose; hairs of back about 6.5 mm. in length. General colour above dark tawny brown, that of a Para example of *C. maximiliani* somewhat paler. Basal third of interfemoral well clothed with long hairs.

Skull decidedly larger than that of *C. maximiliani*, its general structure as in that species, with the exception that the basi-sphenoid pits are much shorter, not longer than broad and not extending forwards between the pterygoids; their length is 1.8 mm. in the type, as against 2.8 in *maximiliani*, where they reach forward to well between the pterygoids.

* *Cf.* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vii. 1911, p. 5.

Dimensions of the type :—

Forearm 45 mm.

Head and body 52 ; tail 18 ; third finger, metacarpus 46·5, first phalanx 18·5 ; lower leg and hind foot 26.

Skull : length 15 ; zygomatic breadth 10 ; palato-sinual length 5 ; front of canine to back of m^3 6·1 ; breadth between outer edges of m^2 6·6.

Hab. Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama. Alt. 250 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 0. 7. 11. 3. Original number 31. Collected 20th October, 1898, by H. J. Watson.

Mainly distinguishable from *C. maximiliani* by its very different basisphenoid pits.

Ctenomys saltarius, sp. n.

Size fairly large, about as in *Ct. opimus*. Fur rather short (about 13 mm. in length on the back) and dull in tone, having neither the length nor glossiness of that of the neighbouring species. Colour dull "raw umber" above, browner along the median dorsal area, paler on sides. Under surface dull buffy whitish. Area round snout whitish, succeeded by an inconspicuous darker collar. Feet dull white. Tail more markedly bicolor than usual, blackish above, dull white below.

Skull very narrow, the zygomatic spread less than the distance from the front of the incisors to the back of the tooth-row, markedly greater in other species. Frontal region also very narrow, the interorbital breadth less than the length of the molar series. Postorbital processes practically absent.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin) :—

Head and body (stretched) 200 mm. ; tail 90 ; hind foot 33. Skull : front of nasals to back of frontals 34·8 ; front of incisors to back of m^3 29·5 ; zygomatic breadth 28·5 ; nasals $20 \times 7·7$; interorbital breadth 9·2 ; palatilar length 23·8 ; diastema 15 ; upper tooth-series, crowns 10·5, alveoli 11.

Hab. Salta, N. Argentina.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 99. 2. 22. 26. Original number 8904. Presented by the La Plata Museum through Dr. F. P. Moreno.

The only species occurring near this are the far paler *Ct. opimus* (of which a special subspecies, *Ct. o. luteolus*, is a native of Jujuy) and the dark brown *Ch. tucumanus* of

Tucuman. Both have long glossy fur, very different in both colour and texture from that of *Ct. saltarius*, which in these respects has a superficial resemblance to the far southern *Ct. fueginus*. The bicolor tail and narrow skull are also strongly characteristic of the Salta Tuco-tuco.

LXXXI.—*A new Cynopterus from Borneo.*

By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Cynopterus persimilis, sp. n.

Type, [♂] ad., skin and skull, Sarawak, Borneo, collected by Cecil J. Brooks, Esq., B.M. 12. 10. 26. 1.

Closely allied to *C. horsfieldi lyoni** (Sumatra), from which it differs chiefly, or perhaps only, in the position of the surface cusp of p_4 and m_1 (third and fourth lower cheek-teeth).

This cusp is in *C. persimilis* situated close to the inner longitudinal ridge of the tooth, so close, indeed, that its anterior extremity is quite or very nearly in contact with the ridge (at a point a little in front of the middle of the ridge). In the numerous skulls of the allied forms of *Cynopterus* which have passed through my hands the surface cusp is either central in position or, if nearer the inner edge, quite without any connection with this latter.

Colour of fur as in *C. horsfieldi* and *harpa*. Size the same, if not a little larger:—Forearm 79.5 mm. (largest *C. h. lyoni* seen, 77.5 mm.), maxillary tooth-row ($c-m^1$, crowns) 12 mm.

The “*Niadius*” section of the genus *Cynopterus* was hitherto known only from the Malay Peninsula (*C. harpa*), Sumatra (*C. horsfieldi lyoni*), Java (*C. horsfieldi horsfieldi*), and Nias (*C. princeps*). But farther northward in Indo-Malaya, in the Philippine Islands, this type of fruit-bat has differentiated into a distinct genus, *Ptenochirus* (inner pair of lower incisors absent, outer pair of upper incisors shortened). The interest of the new species here described lies chiefly in the fact that it adds Borneo to the area occupied by the “*Niadius*” section of *Cynopterus*, thus filling up the distributional gap hitherto supposed to exist between this section and its Philippine representative, *Ptenochirus*.

* Cat. Chir. i. pp. 632, 827. I take this opportunity to correct a slip of the pen on p. 631 of the Catalogue: in line 35 for “larger” read “smaller.”